

Environmental Zones

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Environmental Zones

- A four-zone system, defined by the Commission Internationale de L'Eclairage (CIE) and Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA), will be utilized for future IESNA and international design standards.



Zone E1

- E1 covers areas with intrinsically dark landscapes.



Zone E2

- E2 covers areas of low ambient brightness.



Zone E3

- E3 covers areas of medium ambient brightness.



Zone E4

- E4 covers areas of high ambient brightness.



Curfew

- Curfew is a time established for lower light levels. Light level periods include:
 - Daytime from sunrise to sunset.
 - Dawn and evening pre-curfew.
 - Curfew periods when stricter regulations apply.



How Are Zones E1-E4 Used?

- Zones will map to established local ordinances.
- Defaults may be established:
 - E1 = parks.
 - E2 = default zone for all other areas.
 - E3/E4 = determined by local designation.



How Are Zones E1-E4 Used?

- Defaults may be established:
 - E1 = parks.
 - E2 = default zone for all metropolitan areas with population of less than 40,000.
 - E3 = default zone for all metropolitan areas with population of more than 40,000.
 - E4 = determined by local designation.
- Established planning zones, as related to environmental zones, may be considered.



Considerations

- Zones require definitions of geographic areas feasible for property owners.
- State defaults must apply to areas with legal status.
- Rules of precedence may have to be set for property administered by more than one jurisdiction (city, regional planning board, CALTRANS).

